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MISCELLANY.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

The Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography was held at Budapesth September 1 to 9, 1894. Like its predecessors, this Congress was a huge affair. As many as 2500 persons took part and the program contained a formidable list of 700 papers. Despite the size of the Congress, the local committee, under the leadership of Professors Joseph Fodor and Coloman Müller, succeeded in directing the unwieldy body with conspicuous address. While we can record here only the scientific work of the Congress, it would be unjust to pass over without a word the cordial hospitality of the people of Budapesth, the successful arrangements made for the entertainment of the members of the Congress, and the ample opportunity offered for that personal intercourse which constitutes, perhaps, the chief value of such gatherings to those who take part in them.

In numbers the hygienic division of the Congress far outranks the demographic. The work of the division was carried on in as many as nineteen sections, and so numerous were the papers presented that some of the sections held continuous sessions. The record of their work must be looked for in the medical and kindred journals.

The demographical division of the Congress, which in its minute study of the phenomena of population has a more direct bearing on social science, was far more compact than the hygienic department. Its members were not so numerous, and the disadvantage of large numbers was not so keenly felt. The work of this division, as well as the other, consisted in public lectures of a rather popular character, and papers read in the various sections of the division. Public lectures, which called together the entire division, were given in the course of the Congress by Professor Emile Levasseur (Paris) on "The History of Demography," and by Dr. Georg v. Mayr (Strassburg) on "Statistics and Social Science." The former was a rapid review of the development of the interest in and study of population statistics, while the latter attempted to define the position which statistics occupy in the investigation of social phenomena.

The work of each of the seven sections was not entirely continuous, but it was possible, however, to hear only a part of what was offered. It may be questioned whether the separation into so many sections was a wise provision. A few meetings with a carefully selected program would have been more satisfactory, if it would have been

equally successful in bringing together as many members. We can only give the titles of the papers actually read, neglecting a number perhaps half as large which were announced but not presented. The titles are here given in English, though that language was not heard so frequently at the Congress as French and German :

SECTION I.—*Historical Demography.*

- Levasseur* (Paris). The purpose of historical demography.
Puschman (Vienna). History of epidemics.
Lanczy (Budapesth). Epidemics in the Middle Ages.
Inama-Sternegg (Vienna). Historical consideration of the problem of the length and change of generations.
Beloch (Rome). History of agglomerations, especially of large cities.
Levasseur (Paris). History of agglomerations, especially of large cities.
Mandello (Budapesth). Urban immigration and the sociological structure of population.

SECTION II.—*General Demography.*

- Stieda* (Rostock). The doctrine of Malthusianism.
Lang (Budapesth). Statistics of nationalities in Austria and Hungary.
Hjelt (Helsingfors). Changes in the structure of Finland's population, 1750-1890.
Wirth (Vienna). Statistics of independent and dependent laborers.
Guillaume (Berne). Results obtained in Switzerland with a new card for mortality statistics.
Goehlert (Vienna). On marriages between blood relations.
Büben (Mária-Nosttra). Incendiary women from the standpoint of criminal anthropology.
Treille (Algiers). Germans in Algiers since the conquest.

SECTION III.—*Technique of Demography.*

- Advantages and disadvantages of the card system, papers by *Blenck* (Berlin), *Mayr* (Strassburg), *Rasp* (Munich) and *Mischler* (Graz).
Blenck (Berlin). The determination of persons belonging to the highest age classes in Prussia.
Körösi (Budapesth). Intensity of social life.
Verrijn Stuart (Hague). Social classes in demography.
Rath (Budapesth). Social classes in demography.

SECTION IV.—*Demography of Agricultural Classes.*

- Verkauf* (Vienna). Illegitimate births in agricultural districts.
Thuroczy (Nyitra). Relation between the mortality and the size of villages.

Leidig (Marienwerder). Connection between migrations and economic position in Germany.

Ruhland (Zürich). Methods of agricultural colonization with especial reference to Hungary.

Zoricic (Agram). Associated households.

Fekete (Budapesth). Alcoholism among the agricultural classes.

Nagy (Budapesth). Alcoholism among the agricultural classes.

Varlez (Ghent). The social plan of Ghent.

SECTION V.—*Demography of Industrial Classes.*

Scheel (Berlin). Critique of the data obtained by obligatory laborers, insurance, and their utilization.

Ballai (Budapesth). Critique of the data obtained by obligatory laborers insurance, and their utilization.

Schuller (Mollis). Hygienic results of factory inspection in Switzerland.

Békésy (Budapesth). Hygienic results of factory inspection in Hungary.

SECTION VI.—*Demography of Cities.*

Sedlacek (Vienna). Increase of population in large cities in the nineteenth century and its causes.

Böckh (Berlin). Rôle of changes in locality in the increase of large cities.

Rauchberg (Vienna). Economic and social significance of the movement toward the cities.

Thirring (Budapesth). Natural increase and immigration at Budapesth.

Cacheux (Paris). Influence of special conditions of dwellings in cities on health and mortality.

Bertillon (Paris). Comparative statistics of dwellings in some large cities of Europe.

Newsholme (Brighton). Rates of mortality in artisans block dwellings.

Worthington (London). Mortality in model tenements.

Polak (Warsaw). Influences of hygienic conditions of dwellings on mortality from contagious diseases.

Nemenyi (Budapesth). Influences of city dwellings on health and mortality.

Silbergleit (Magdeburg). Infant mortality in the large cities of Europe.

Special characteristics of natality and mortality in large cities, papers by *Bleicher* (Frankfort-on-the-Main), *Fortunatoff* (Moscow), *Juraschek* (Vienna), *Körösi* and *Thirring* (Budapesth) and *Rubin* (Copenhagen).

SECTION VII.—*Demography of the Defective Classes.*

- Peck* (Budapesth). Effect of physical and mental defects on capacity for military service.
- Donath* (Budapesth). Degeneration of the population in modern civilized nations, with especial reference to Hungary.
- Millanitch* (Cettinje). Statistics of defective classes in Montenegro.
- Warner* (London). A method of observing and reporting on mental and physical conditions of children.
- Shuttleworth* (London). Educational care of children feebly gifted mentally.
- Cunningham* (Cambridge). The condition of the teeth of school children.
- Kraft-Ebbing* (Vienna). Increase of progressive paralysis, with reference to sociological conditions.
- Olah* (Budapesth). Causes of paralytic alienation.
- Uchermann* (Christiania). Statistics of deaf mutes and method of such statistics.
- Böke* (Budapesth). Deaf mutes.
- Baumgarten* (Budapesth). Causes of deaf mutes in Hungary.
- Szenes* (Budapesth). Examination of 124 deaf mutes.
- Reuss* (Vienna). Statistics of Trachoma in Austria.
- Vossius* (Giessen). Statistics of Trachoma.
- Conrad* (Hermannstadt). Relation of intellectual labor to abnormal cranial formations.

It will be seen from the foregoing lists that the official statisticians were predominant. One of the pleasantest features of the Congress was the opportunity given to meet the statisticians from the leading statistical offices of the world, and the visiting statisticians will gratefully remember the kindness of their Hungarian colleagues, Messrs. Körösi, Jekelfalussy and Lang, in facilitating this intercourse. Among the participants in the Congress, besides those who read papers, were Bodio, Ferraris, Loria, Spitta and Del Vecchio, from Italy; Crupenski, from Roumania; Westergaard, from Denmark; Alglave and Turquan, from France; and Walker, Billings and Falkner, from the United States.